# THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, JUNE 26, 1888.

# The Progressive Karmer.

EDITOR. D. H. BROWDER, BUSINESS MANAGER. Raleigh, N. C.

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RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 26, 1888

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Raleigh, N. C.

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The Progressive Farmer is the Official Organ of the N. C. Farmers Association and N. C. State Farmers Alliance.

#### PLEASE NOTICE.

In writing to this office to change the address of a paper, our subscribers will do us a favor by stating the office at which the paper is received, as well as the one to which it is desired to be sent. Failure to do this puts us to a great deal of trouble and the necessity of going through a long list of names, involving not only much pure ground bone meal. Harrow and work, but much loss of time, when time

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Again we want to say to our correspondents that they must give us their real names if they expect us to publish their articles. We must have their names as a guarantee of good faith. And again, we must ask our friends-all-to condense what they have to say-boil it down. We are anxious to give as great variety as possible to our readers, and to do this the articles should be short and to

#### THE FINGER-BOARD TO SUC-CESS.

# "He who runs may read."

It will be remembered by the readers of The Progressive Farmer, that we published two years ago, the yield | cutting of grass which is worth, to sell of hay obtained by Capt. B. P. Williamson, from one acre of land, on his farm near this city. We remember the commendable interest with which should keep stock-either cattle or our brethren of the press copied and horses, and feed it; save the manure repeated the statement, that here in and sell the cattle and horses. That is central Carolina, 12,571 pounds of the way Kentucky and other States cured hay had been harvested from are getting rich." one acre of land. He has just har-

the first cutting. Twenty years ago, -ten years ago, it was thought that the cultivated grasses could not be must have, to cure hay. the same. Yes, Capt. Williamson, like all successful farmers, manures his land. We have seen him at it. We have watched his methods. He is our door neighbor. Almost every that clover and other leading grasses day we notice that he goes out to his may be grown to profit on most of the farm and takes with him each time from four to six pounds of splendid Brain-Fertilizer, and his magnificent crops, his superb cattle and horses, his splendidly equipped farm in all its appointments, show what this fertilizer will do.

So greatly were we impressed with his success and so important his achievements that we sought an interlay aside the prejudices and dragging slavish methods of the dead past and come out into an atmosphere of new thought, new hope and new life. But | they be mixed?" to the interview:

which you obtain these results?"

Capt. W. said: "Land must be in good tilth, and well fertilized to grow good crops of grass and clover. Any stiff or clay that will produce 25 bushels of corn or 1,000 pounds of seed cotton, with the use of 200 pounds of good ammoniated guano in the drill, is suitable for grass and clover. Commence to prepare it as soon as dry enough in January or February, brake deep and close with one or two horse plow, so you brake six inches or deeper, follow the breaking with 10 loads good stable manure, harrow this well into the land, brake again about first of March about 3 or 4 inches with small plow or cultivator, then sow on 400 pounds of good ammoniated guano or 300 pounds of cross harrow this into the ground until you get a seed bed friable and smooth enough to sow mustard or turnip seed in, then it is right to sow grass seed and clover-seed that are smaller than mustard seed. Good manuring, good tillage and liberal seeding, are essential to get a stand of grass. Without the stand you cannot get the crop. After harrowing in the guano or bone meal, sow immediately the seed and brush in with a light thick brush-the harrow puts in seed too

"You will get another cutting and will you tell me what you consider is the profit per acre that you realize?"

Capt. W .: "I expect to get another cutting of one ton or more to each acre; if only one ton, that will pay for cutting and saving the crop, and leave enough to top dress each acre with at least \$5.00 worth of commercial fertilizers or stable manure which should be put on in December. The profit is, the first in this market, no less than \$15.00 and often \$20.00 per ton. But that is not what we ought to do with it. We

"What do you regard as the best and safest method of curing hay, FIFTY-ONE TONS OF HAY FROM 24 ACRES, especially of mixed grasses and of heavy growth?"

Capt. W .: "Sunny weather you grown successfully and profitably in prefer the grass getting too central Carolina. There are thousands old, to cutting in rainy or cloudy of our farmers to day who, laboring | weather or between showers. I wait under this delusion, are wearing out for settled, sunny weather. Start the splendid grass lands, in corn, cotton | mower at 5 p. m., cut until night; then and tobacco, buying Western mules start again at 7 a. m. next day and with which to work it and buying cut until 10 a. m.; that you cut the Western hay on which to feed them. day before, and all you cut up to 10 But says one, Capt. Williamson ma- a. m. next day, will do to turn twice nures his lands and makes it rich. and go into cocks by 5 p. m. Open True, and every man must and can do | the cocks the following day, as soon as the dew is off, and the hay, if you have had good sun, should be right to go into the barn by 1 p. m."

"Is it, or is it not, your opinion soils, especially red clay soils in Central Carolina?"

With good tillage, a free use of fertilizers, careful, liberal seeding, we can grow large and profitable crops of clover and grass on most of the lands in all this section of our State.

"Have you ever tried Lucerne?" Capt. W .: "I have tried Lucerne, view with Capt. W. and we give his sown broadcast. It was not satis-

views and experiences on this subject | factory. I am informed it should be and offer no apologies for it. We ask sown in drills. Clover and grass are every young farmer in the State to less trouble and good enough for me."

"What do you consider the best varieties of grass for our ordinary soils, and in what proportion should

Capt. W .: "For upland seeding, "Capt. Williamson, I learn that I prefer Tall Meadow oat grass, you have just harvested 51 tons of Orchard grass and Red Clover, 15 cured hay from 24 acres of your Fair | pounds red clover seed, 20 pounds tall View farm and for the benefit of my | meadow oat seed, 20 pounds orchard readers will you kindly give me the grass seed to each acre. For bottom leading points in your experience, by or low moist land I prefer Alsike clover 6 pounds, timothy 20 pounds, red top 20 pounds to each acre. prefer to sow from the 1st to the 15th of March."

He said that a grass crop or clover land in this section, hill or bottom land, crop could be grown with as much if not more certainty in this section, than any grain or cotton crop, and he had very little fear of failure in following the methods indicated above.

## WE CANNOT DO IT.

We are constantly receiving letters from our brother farmers, in and out of the Alliance, Democratic and Republican, criticizing or commending certain partisans or partisan methods and asking us to publish them. The editor of this paper has his political convictions and will act upon them just as every good citizen should do. And while THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, as the organ of the Alliance, is in duty bound to discuss political questions of an economic character—questions which rise above considerations of a mere partisan character, and in which all citizens have a direct interest, yet it must and will close its columns against those questions which are ordinarily the fuel with which political partisans and aspirants keep alive their party fires. We have over one hundred papers in North Carolina which are strong partisan papers, and which will cheerfully accommodate all who desire to deal in such discussions. THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER is first the friend of the farmers and the industrial classes of our State and section, and will not be drawn away from them and their interests to discuss party questions. It will hold itself free to commend what it conceives to be right and for the good of the people and to condemn what it conceives to be wrong and against the people. We therefore beg most respectfully to be excused from publishing such matter as belongs strictly to political or party papers.

# EXAMINE INTO THE MATTER.

The taking of oysters from the natural oyster beds of North Carolina, by non-residents of the State, is pronounced larceny, and is punishable by fine and imprisonment in the State penitentiary. This law stands upon the Statute books of the State, but it is said to be so nearly a dead letter that it is frequently violated with impunity. Some weeks ago, a correspondent in Hyde county, writing the Elizabeth City Economist, called attention to the violation of the statute in that county, by non-residents from the been learned that trespassers upon the demands be added: State's oyster beds have also come from other States and violated the law in this State. The Economist's information is to the effect that thirty vessels have been trespassing upon the oyster grounds at one time, and that a thousand bushels of oysters could have been removed by them in a single day. The editor says that the oyster rocks of Pamlico are indeed extensive, but that, at this rate, they will soon be entirely exhausted, and, consequently, oyster planting in North Carolina will be suspended and immigration to the State for the purpose of oyster culture will cease.

press, of the above state of affairs should be sufficient to secure prompt and effective measures on the part of the powers that be to put a stop to such outrages.

### INTENSIVE FARMING.

STEEDSVILLE, N. C., June 18, '88. MR. EDITOR:-The preservation of our farms from gullies and unsightly galls is a subject upon which our formers could spend much profitable thought. It hurts me when I see the once fine plantations of our farmers washing away; the gullies steadily encroaching upon our best fields. If for no other reason, we ought to have too much pride to leave badly washed and unsightly farms for our descendents to occupy. Brother farmers, take more pride in your profession. Let each one try to have the best farm. Have system in your work. Plant a certain number of acres of each crop and make those acres produce the amount desired. Manure everything you plant, and manure it with a lasting manure, one that the crops will feel after the first year. Commercial fertilizer has no business on poor land, land devoid of humus. It is a good thing in its place, but its place is so seldom found. We must learn to make one acre produce the amount we now make on two. The intensive system is the system for us to follow. It is the right system if labor was abundant. But with us labor is scarce and we must adopt it or have badly prepared and cultivated crops. Have a few acres well manured and well prepared and we can rely with confidence upon a good yield.

Now, brother farmers, here is the point at which many of us stumble: because we make a good application of manure this year we feel that it ought to last and answer for next year. That won't do. Didn't you eat a hearty dinner yesterday? I'll wager that you will feel that it would be unjust if your good wives were to say to each of you, "No, you mustn't eat to-day; I fed you well yesterday and that must last two or three days. I know you are hard worked and don't get any rest, but you must recollect that I fed you yesterday." Brother farmers, you treat your land-your capital-that which supports you, and out of which you must obtain your

sustenance, upon the same principle. Is it just; is it right that you should waste away and impoverish the lands intrusted to you? Remember that your children will one day have to till the soil that you have impoverished or improved. I ask you seriously, which shall it be?

HOWARD F. JONES

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Are mechanics residing in towns eligible to membership? Answer-No. The word "me-

chanic" is construed to mean country mechanic.

S. B. ALEXANDER, Pres't State Alliance.

#### THE PRIMARY ELECTION AND RAILROAD COMMISSION ENDORSED.

Bro. Polk:-Your correspondent from No. 72 was very glad to see the correspondence from Nos. 426, 393 and from Red Hill, all from old Columbus, whose people are now alive to their surroundings. From the make-up and ring of the writers you can spot them as the supporters of General Macune's open letter, and as subscribers to The Progressive FARMER, the cheapest and most indispensible literature of our common country. They also indorse the pri mary election program of old Mecklenburg and others, which would, in a condensed circular form, immediately circulated, go far towards unifying our State, and we can cheerfully pledge the quota of expense for our State of Virginia, and it has since county, especially if the following this act be in force as a part of our

1. That all public aspirants be instructed to oppose all monopoly or class legislation, and favor a railroad commission providing against free

passes and untransferable trade checks. 2. That the homestead should be perpetuated (if indispensible) after being reduced to one-third because it is (ostensibly) for the farmers and should be greatest good to the greatest number, but it is not now applicable to more than one farmer in a hundred and bainful to all classes.

3. That all public servants, from magistrate to U.S. Senator, should be chosen by popular vote, the only Democratic power and source of taxation with representation; it implies the greatest privilege to greatest number The bare mention, through the of electors and sub-divisions; it is a non-partisan issue like the tariff plank in all party programs.

4. That the farming profession contax or seventy-six per cent., while the Russia.

five other leading pursuits of industry combined, only make up the 24 per cent. Therefore this toiling and brain element should proportionately predominate in all the law-making and taxing power, instead of any other profession whose relative proportion is a mere modicum.

> Fraternally, SEVEN T Two.

## DATES OF STATE FAIRS.

The New York State Fair will be held at Elmira on September 17th to 22d; the Indiana State Fair at Indian. apolis on September 17th to 22d; Illinois State Fair at Oleny, Septem. ber 24th to 28th; Iowa State Fair at Des Moines, August 31st to September 7th; Kansas State Fair at Topeka, September 17th to the 20th; Kentucky State Fair at Lexington, August 28th to September 4th; Louisiana State Fair at Shreveport, November 5th to 10th; Maine State Fair at Lewiston, September 11th to 14th; Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln, September 7th to 14th; Oregon State Fair at Salem September 17th to the 22d; South Carolina State Fair at Columbia, date not fixed; Texas State Fair at Dallas. October 11th to 31st; Tennessee State Fair at Nashville, September 22d to 29th; Wisconsin State Fair at Madison, September 17th to 21st; West Virginia State Fair at Wheeling, Sep. tember 4th to 7th; Mississippi State Fair at Jackson, October 8th to 13th: New Jersey State Fair at Newark, September 17th to 21st; Connecticut State Fair at Meriden, September 11th to 14th; Delamare State Fair at Dover, September 24th to 29th; North Carolina State Fair at Raleigh, October 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th.

The Fat Stock Show will be held at Chicago on November 12th to 24th, and the Toronto Industrial Exposition on September 10th to 22d. The Ohio State Fair will be merged into the Ohio Central Exposition, to be held at Columbus, from September 4th to October 19th.

The Buffalo International, Industrial Fair September 4th to 14th.

\$100,000 in cash premiums have been offered. For full particulars of this Great International Fair, address C. W. Robinson, Secretary, and General Manager, Buffalo, N. Y.

# THE CONVICTION OF A THIEF.

Goldsboro, N. C., June 19, '88. EDITOR FARMER .- Sir :- I want to further call the special attention of the people and our law-making power to the subject as brought out by "a farmer" in last-week's Progressive FARMER—that of the injustice of our criminal law as it now operates against the loser of property. Even where the proof is convincing, and the thief convicted, of what real benefit is the fact to the party losing by the theft. How is he benefited by the conviction and incarceration of the thief in the prison or penitnntiary for a number of years? Does he thereby in any way recover

Here is a fine opportunity for our people to improve the criminal law so that it may be of some real intrinsic value to the loser of property; to assist the State in the arrest and conviction of a thief that does not now exist, as the law now stands, and it behooves our people to make some move in this particular case. Let it be so amended that where there is a theft and the property is not recovered that the guilty persons shall be taxed by the court to the value of the loss of the stolen property in addition to the fine imposed for violation of the law and the court expenses; this sum to go to the loser. It is nothing but justice that laws against thefts, for the benefit of the real loser, as well as for the satisfaction of the law.

It is right to fine and imprison a thief for stealing an article in defiance of the law, then how much more so it would be to do it in defence of the party who loses all that is lost and who now receives not a red cent, but the lawyers and the court officers get their pay for the hearing and trial of the case. The loser recovers his loss in the knowledge that the law is appeased, etc.

Let our Alliance members consider this feature of our law and take some move thereon; it is a step in advance.

Our poor-looking crops are renewing themselves and look much better since warm dry weather set in.

ABBOTT L. SWINSON.

Emperor William is reported as expressing his earnest desire for a stitute the parties and pay the main continuance of friendly relations with